

## MAUI IS WET DOWN

### Plenty of Rain and Streams Rising Fast.

MAUI, Nov. 9.—Heavy rains have prevailed all over eastern and central Maui during the past week, a reaction from the long and persistent drought. The heaviest downpour took place during Wednesday and Friday, and a steady general rain is falling today. The greatest rainfall took place in the Hana district, in vicinity of the headwaters of the Spreckels and Hamakua ditches. During the week up to this (Saturday) morning, Hana plantation had 10 inches; Haleakala ranch, Makawao, 3.55 inches; Paia plantation, 2.38 inches; Wailuku plantation, 3.25 inches, and the rain is still falling steadily in all of the above mentioned localities.

The streams in the Keonane-Nahiku-Hana regions are running frightfully high. No damage has been reported as yet, though the mailman has been obliged to postpone his regular trip on account of the mountain torrents and swollen streams.

At Spreckelsville, last night, the 8th, a Portuguese named John Alameda was drowned while returning from the mason and a good workman. Last evening he went to the camp to visit some of his Japanese assistants, and while there drank some sake. It is stated that he did not imbibe an excessive amount of the intoxicating liquid. This morning he was found dead, lying face downward in a small ditch on one side of an old railroad track near the mill. It is conjectured that in falling his head must have struck against the wooden siding of the ditch, and being stunned, he was drowned in a few inches of water. The old railroad track is enclosed on both sides by a wire fence. The sheriff is holding an inquest this morning.

**JAPANESE CELEBRATION.**  
Last Saturday, the 2d, at the vesting bout held at Hamakua, in celebration of the Mikado's birthday, the champion was a Makawao Japanese named Saiko, who threw all comers, forty-five in all. He was the recipient of thirty or forty prizes, which included seventeen envelopes containing money, six shirts, a piece of black satin, several handkerchiefs, two pairs of red blankets, numerous flags and other trophies.

Paia plantation resembled a country fair on the Emperor's birthday, owing to the multitude of red-disked flags which flew from every roof and canopy of the Japanese camp.

**LADIES' BAZAAR.**  
On Friday evening, the 22d, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Paia Foreign Church will give a bazaar in Paia Hall. It will take the place of the annual sale of fancy articles usually held on the evening of the November literary. The affair will be one of the most elaborate and attractive ever given by the ladies of Makawao. There will be eight booths—Hawaiian, presided over by Mrs. McKenney; fancy work, Mrs. Hardy; doll, Mrs. Lindsay; candy, Mrs. Alken; ice cream, Mrs. Nicoll; Japanese, Misses Smith; lemonade, Miss Lowrie, and fish pond, Mrs. Taylor.

The train will run from Kahului and Spreckelsville up to the very door of Paia Hall, and return after the bazaar.

**GENERAL NOTES.**  
The Makawao Polo Club is using the new bamboo balls.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Mrs. Clara Lowrie, returned to Spreckelsville on Wednesday from their trip to the Mainland.

Today Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin depart for an extended trip abroad. Miss Mossman, of the Paia Kindergarten, is quite sick. The school has been closed for a month.

The pineapple industry on Maui is one that cannot supply all the demands. Mr. D. D. Baldwin, the owner of the largest plantation on the island, states that he has ready sale for all his pineapples to the ships which call in at Kahului.

The engagement of Mr. Arthur D. Baldwin, of Hailu, to Miss Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio, is announced. Mr. Baldwin, who recently received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard University, will probably settle in Cleveland and practice law.

Mrs. J. W. Fleming, of Grove ranch, is very sick with fever thought to be typhoid.

Haleakala ranch had to cut short its cattle drive in Pihilo pastures, owing to inclement weather.

## NO MORE OIL EXPERIMENTS

There will be no further experimenting with crude petroleum as a dust destroyer on Honolulu streets until the price of oil is very much cheapened. While the experiments on Richards street are considered successful by Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, under whose supervision the work was done, he does not believe that a continuation of the experiment would pay from a financial standpoint. There was some talk of trying the effect of petroleum on the Diamond Head road, but this plan has also been abandoned, until the price of oil comes down, which is certain to happen as soon as the plantations begin the use of the fluid as fuel. The advent of tank steamers, Mr. Campbell believes, will make it possible to deliver oil in Honolulu at least 50 per cent cheaper than the present price, as the expense of transportation and barrels add greatly to its cost. When, however, oil is stored here in tanks in large quantities, its use on roads will not be prohibitive as to cost.

## Won't Race in Hilo.

While being discharged from the ship Falls of Clyde a valuable horse shipped by Geo. S. McKenney became frightened after being lodged in the scow and jumped overboard and swam out toward sea. He was followed by men in a boat and brought to the beach but on arrival was exhausted. The Japanese attempted to drag him ashore but made no effort to keep his head out of water and the horse drowned.—Hawaii Herald.

## ENGLAND FAVORS A CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Nicaragua has given notice of the termination of the treaty of 1867, granting the United States authority to build a canal across that country. Also the treaty of 1870.

### NOT AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The government of Nicaragua has terminated the treaty under which the United States was empowered to construct an interoceanic canal across the territory of Nicaragua. This action has been conveyed to the State Department by the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs. That official declares that the denunciation in nowise affects the friendly relations between the two countries, and the Nicaraguan government desires the conclusion of new treaties.

Between the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation of 1857 thus re-nounced, the same note conveys the denunciation of the extradition treaty of 1870 between the United States and Nicaragua. Under the terms of the denunciation the first named treaty, covering the right to construct and guarantee a canal, the convention will expire October 24, 1902, which is one year from the date on which the notice was received at the State Department. The extradition treaty terminates May 24 next, as provided in the convention.

The Nicaraguan minister's note conveys absolutely no information as to the motives which inspired the Nicaraguan government to denounce these two treaties. Nor has Mr. Merry, United States Minister to Nicaragua, thrown any light on the subject. It may be recalled as affecting the treaty of 1867, that before submitting the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to Congress last year, Secretary Hay drew up a set of protocols with the minister for Nicaragua, and the minister for Colombia, whereby these officers bound their governments to negotiate treaties with the United States for the necessary concessions to construct and control canals in the event that Congress should authorize the beginning of such work.

### TO DROP CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The first official statement of any kind made for a month in relation to the Nicaragua canal has been obtained by the Associated Press. It confirms the fact that Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, when he lands in New York today, will have with him the draft of a new treaty, abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in every particular satisfactory to Lord Salisbury's cabinet.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed Lord Pauncefote in London, since which not one word has been given up. The latest dispatch from the United States is as follows:

"All negotiations up to the present day have been entirely unofficial from a strictly diplomatic point of view, and that on our part only depend the hopes generally shared for a successful bridging over of the diplomatic difficulty. These pour parlers, however, have been particularly searching."

The State Department does not require a copy of the document Lord Pauncefote carries to learn its terms. Until the Ambassador reaches Washington the exact terms are withheld. Though it is admitted that Great Britain has agreed to put the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to one side and to acquiesce in the construction of the canal by and under the control of the United States, this concession from Lord Lansdowne's original intention has not been granted without some real or fancied advantage to Great Britain. It would not be fair to say a quid pro quo constituted the main feature of the projected pour parlers, but that it will directly or indirectly result is firmly established in the minds of the members of the cabinet.

One of the most responsible officials connected with these and the earlier negotiations said: "We never really objected to the construction of the canal, but we did not object to an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It was in that spirit that Lord Lansdowne couched his reply to the United States Senate. It was not that you wanted to do it, but the treaty was in such a way said it. Since then we have been approached in a rational, polite manner, and we have again endeavored to substitute for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty a treaty that will enable America to carry out a design which, in a broad sense, would doubtless benefit the whole world."

The notification of the Foreign Office has been done more than anything else to secure the assent of the British government to a new treaty. But in the same breath must be mentioned the State

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The loneliest missionary in all the world is said to be Rev. J. O. Springer, whose station is on Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, within the Arctic circle. The latest received letter from this most solitary man is dated October 22, 1900. No ship has been at Herschel Island for two winters, and the missionary's white neighbors are at Pelee river, 250 miles away.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, is ill at her home here. She has been confined to her house since her return from Canada about ten days ago. At present her illness is not regarded as critical. It began with a cold, and the developments have been such as to alarm her friends. Today she was thought to be a little better.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—General Chaffee has notified the War Department that, in accordance with instructions, he has forwarded thirty-six field guns to Honolulu on the transport McClellan, which left Manila on the 18th inst. These guns are intended for the artillery troops at Honolulu, who are now without guns, and who have had to be drilled as infantry and to forego artillery practice.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The marriage of Herbert Gladstone to Dorothy Paget, a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., took place today at St. Andrew's Church. The function, which was one of wide-spread social interest, was largely attended. At the reception at Lady Paget's house after the ceremony, the guests viewed the unique and costly presents, which numbered over six hundred and included a silver ink stand from King Edward.

Department's willingness to a reciprocal arrangement regarding the British West Indies and other British possessions. This, while in line with the views latterly adopted by capable dispatches to President McKinley and President Roosevelt, was so at variance with the British government's experience of the American attitude that they now regard it in the light of a quid pro quo for what they believe to be a concession over the Nicaraguan territory.

Some papers say Lord Lansdowne has lately given up inherent rights without any return, which is strenuously denied on the foregoing grounds.

What is even more interesting is the fact that inner circles of the cabinet are not nearly so sure of the acceptance of the convention as are some of the leading papers on both sides of the water. When the terms are announced it is feared that some members of the Senate may still not object, and that the forecasts so far published, alleging too sweeping "concessions" on the part of Great Britain, may have a deleterious effect. For instance, the deduction that the proposed treaty in any way reaffirms or extends the scope of the Monroe Doctrine, meets with a denial by the Foreign Office. For these and other reasons Lord Pauncefote is not likely to affix his signature to the document until a majority of the Senate shall have had full opportunity for studying Great Britain's proposal.

In the meanwhile there exists here a spirit of indifference, and a feeling that, after all, the new treaty may be pigeon-holed on account of some unexpected Senatorial objection, though this development would create the keenest disappointment despite its present stoical anticipation. From a diplomatic source there has lately emanated private rumors that the Suez Canal Company is using financial and other influence to prevent an agreement being reached in regard to the Nicaragua canal. It has been further reported that this powerful corporation has joined hands with several leading American interests alleged to be opposed to the construction of this latter waterway. The Associated Press, learns, however, that investigations carried on here and elsewhere that it is not an entirely disinterested party, though the head of one of the British State Department admitted that the Nicaragua canal would probably rob the Suez canal of all its Far Eastern trade. The British government is the largest stockholder in the Suez canal, but it does not appear that financial interest ever entered into the discussions of the Nicaragua canal, the considerations involved therein being regarded as so paramount to any possible loss of future dividends from the Suez Canal Company as to be unworthy of being coupled with the subject. The actual business of the Suez Canal Company is all transacted in Paris, where the Secretary-General of the company said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"For us the Panama and Nicaragua projects are equal. We pay absolutely no attention to them. We have never exercised any influence to prevent either of those schemes from being carried out, and we shall never do so. We can look forward to the eventual opening of either canal with perfect equanimity, as we do not anticipate any appreciable loss of income from their competition."

"We may even benefit by the general development of the traffic that the opening of a canal across the American isthmus may cause."

The Panama Canal Company is also ignorant of any action having been taken by the Suez Canal Company against the proposed Nicaragua canal.

It is interesting to note that several English interviews by representatives of the Associated Press all declared that English trade with the Far East must be found to take the isthmian route, not only to expedite cargoes, but to avoid palpable danger of the Suez route which now compels them to skirt the shores of three nations, France, Spain and Italy, who "by the fall of the handkerchief," might become hostile. These authorities assumed, without any reservation, that war between Great Britain and the United States is an impossibility.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In view of the expected return to the United States today of Lord Pauncefote and the immediate resumption of negotiations which in this case are to put into the concrete form of a treaty the agreements between this government and Great Britain to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of last year, it may be proper to state on the highest authority, that there is absolutely no question other than the isthmian canal involved in the negotiation. Further, it is stated, no demand has been made by the British government for the relinquishment of its joint rights in the control of such a canal. "It is to be noted," says the Associated Press, "that the canal is considered by both nations a desirable thing for the world at large, and that thought was at the bottom of the negotiations."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An important cablegram was sent at 10:30 p.m. to War Department this morning from General Chaffee. It follows in part: Manila, October 31. Adjutant General Washington.

The following from Brigadier General Hager: "The insurrection forces, Cebu Island, have taken the oath of allegiance in good faith. Sixty others and 400 men have surrendered arms." This settles for the present, at least, the disturbances heretofore existing in Cebu. Further disorder in that island will be made by deliberate action of inhabitants, as peace may be easily preserved if people are disposed to do so. Shall advise Hughes to waste no time, but move on Bohol immediately. CHAFFEE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It is announced in a despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg that scores of fishing boats were wrecked and that 170 men were drowned during a recent storm on Lake Balka.

MUNICH, Nov. 2.—Just before the commencement of a concert at Odeon Hall last night a man named Hoffman began firing a revolver at the people in the audience, wounding two. He then killed himself. Hoffman, who was a sculptor's assistant, came from Neustadt, Baden. Anarchist literature was found in his pockets.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The cheers that greeted the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York today as they passed on their return from their tour of the world, were intermingled with the shrill cries of the newsboys shouting:

"Terrible disaster in South Africa." Beneath the jubilation on the safe arrival of the heir apparent there existed a keen under-current of grief and anger over the defeat of Col. Benson's column. Of the thousands who lined the

## Water Right Bill Will Be Put Through.

(From Saturday's daily.)

WHEN Sam Parker returned to the city after a visit to Washington over a year ago, and told his friends that Dole would not be governor, there was rejoicing in machine quarters. Last evening there were smiles upon the faces of the men who were opposed to the governor then and still are in the same ranks, for Col. Parker is back in Hawaii, and how he tells his intimate friends that Governor Dole will be removed. Col. Parker bases his faith upon the fact that President Roosevelt may remove Governor N. O. Murphy of Arizona to make a place for his old friend, Col. Brodie, and so, of course, Dole must also go.

Col. Parker would not discuss politics very much last evening. He had been in Washington, he said, primarily upon his own business, and he had called upon the President and paid his respects, and when questioned had talked at some length upon conditions here. Continuing Col. Parker said: "I had a most pleasant talk with the President. I don't know where the President got all his information about the Territory. He seems to know all about the islands, for he asked me many questions which could come only from a knowledge of the place and people."

"I went to call upon the President with Mr. Sewall, and after the President had made an appointment with him for me. We went over the whole situation here at length and I left with the impression that the President is very well informed. Mr. Sewall stands excellently at the White House. There is nothing in any talk about Sewall resigning his place on the National Committee. He is interested here and will come down with me in the spring. I shall return to Washington, leaving here not later than December 4th, and spending much of the winter and spring at the Capital."

"I am convinced that the coming session of Congress will pass such laws as will put it in the power of the government here to grant franchises for the use of the public lands for pipe line and flume purposes, for the conveying of water for irrigation. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior that there is no such power now puts our only hope of utilizing the water of the Kohala region in the hands of Congress. We saw not only the Secretary and the Commissioner of the Land Office, but several members of the House Committee on Territories and from all these gained the belief that action will be taken this year."

"We shall work, Mr. McCrossen and myself, for the passage of laws which will allow the development of the water on the lands which are under lease by me. I do not believe that Congress will get to the entire reform of the land laws at this session."

"There seems to be good prospects of legislation at this session for the benefit of the Territory."

route from Victoria station to Marlborough House, many were personally concerned in the 256 British casualties incurred in this latest reverse, and while the Duke and Duchess were welcomed back with great cheerfulness, the crowds could not shut their eyes to the mocking contrast between the pageant and the serious news of the morning.

Having this unfortunate coincidence, the ceremonies passed off, excellently.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—New York to London in 100 hours is the problem for which two great American railroad companies are considering two solutions, says the Journal and Advertiser. The New York Central's engineers are working out the details of a plan involving the following route to Europe, with a view of determining its mechanical and commercial probabilities: New York to Boston by New York Central and Hudson River and Boston and Albany lines. Boston to St. John, N. B., by Boston and Maine Railroad and connections. St. John to a port on the Irish west coast by a line of swift steamships to be established. By rail to Dublin; packet across Irish channel; rail to London. Time four days four hours. Pennsylvania Railroad officials and Clement A. Griscom of the American Steamship Company are having brought to their attention anew the long-cherished plan of Austin Corbin who desired to establish a steamship port at Montauk Point, cutting many hours off the trip by way of Sandy Hook and making through traffic for the Long Island Railroad. The Corbin plan as modified and proposed by the Pennsylvania, which now controls the Long Island, makes two jumps of the ocean voyage, as follows:

New York to Greenport by Long Island Railroad. The East River tunnel, when completed, would make this a two-hour run without change from a terminal in downtown New York. Greenport to Halifax, N. S., by fast steamship. Halifax to Southampton.

A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." "This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory."

According to the Barcelona (Spain) correspondent of the New York Herald, the Princess Elvira of Bourbon, who was utterly cut off by her father, Don Carlos, when she married the painter Felchall, is in that city very ill, and in the greatest financial difficulties. Her husband is with her.

The Ophir, on its return to England, had an enthusiastic reception.

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When the City of Seattle left Skagway the upper Yukon was still open for navigation.

Eight children bitten by a mad dog in Colorado have gone to Chicago for the Pasteur treatment.